

ORBIS ANTIQUI DESCRIPTIO,

A N A T L A S

ILLUSTRATING ANCIENT HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BY EIGHTEEN MAPS.

COMPILED BY

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The *Orbis antiquus* is intended to be used during a course of instruction in Ancient History and in studying those ancient authors whose works are most generally read.

The names occurring in the latter only have been given yet with all possible fulness; only so far however as it was possible to fix their position with some degree of certainty.

The different periods of Ancient History have been kept apart. Only in a few instances, to avoid an undesirable multiplicity of plates, some names belonging to a time preceding or following the one represented in the map, have been mentioned, those of the first kind being marked by broken lines, those of the second kind by hair lines.

As a rule, the maps represent the different countries as they were in the *beginning* of the period delineated. The names occurring for the first time during any such period are printed with hair lines.

As far as could be done, the different nations and countries have been distinguished by the same colours all through the Atlas.

In order to facilitate comparisons relative to their extent, the scale of inches has been varied as little as possible. The same measurement prevails in the following groups:

- 1) The kingdom of David and Solomon and the Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian and Hellenistic kingdoms (Maps I, II, III, VIII);
- 2) The Eastern countries, from the Peloponnesian war to the death of Alexander the Great; and the countries situated round the Mediterranean, from the wars of Hannibal to the time of Augustus (VI, VII, XII, XIII);
- 3) Gaul and Italy during the times of the Emperors (XIV, XVII);
- 4) The countries round the Aegean sea, Italy during the Republic (IV, X, XI);
- 5) Troas, Greece, Palestine (I, IV, V, XV);
- 6) Campania (X, XVII);
- 7) The environs of Jerusalem, Attica, the environs of Rome (I, V, IX);
- 8) Thebes in Egypt, Ilium, Tyrus, Halicarnassus, Syracuse, Carthage, Alexandria (I, IV, V, IX, XI, XII);
- 9) The Pyramids of Gizeh, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome (I, V, IX, XV, XVII).

Besides the works mentioned in the notes to the new edition of Spruners *Atlas antiquus*, I have consulted the following new publications: 1. for *Palestine*: the new edition of Van de Velde's „Map of the Holy Land” and Sepp's „Jerusalem and the Holy Land”; 2. for *Greece*: Bursian's „Geography of Ancient Greece”; 3. for *Rome*: Dethlefsen's essay „On the Roman Forum” in the *Annali del Instituto* (1860) and the photographed plan of Rosa's Palatine excavations, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Professor Henzen in Rome; 4. for *Spain*: several articles by Hübner; 5. for *Caesarean Gaul*: the works of von Göler.

With reference to the Homeric Ilium, I have adopted the views of those who identify its situation with that of the Ilium of later times.

The drawings of the new or partly renewed maps were executed, in this as in the preceding edition, by Captain von Stülpnagel's experienced hand.

Gotha, May 1864.

Dr. Th. Menke.

I. II.

The nations peopling the theatre of Ancient History may be classed into three great families, the origin of which is traced back in the Old Testament to the three sons of Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth. This genealogy on the whole coincides with the modern classification of those nations under their languages.

The most southerly of the races alluded to was the *Hametic*. To it belonged, according to the Biblical record, the *Libyans* (Lehaim), the *Ethiopians* (Cush) a portion of the tribes inhabiting the Arabian Peninsula, the *Egyptians* (Mizraim) and the *Canaanites*, or as they were called later, when occupying a far more circumscribed region, the *Phoenicians*. The latter, however, spoke a Semetic dialect.

The family of Shem, according to the Old Testament, included the *Elamites* (Elam), the *Assyrians* (Assur), the *Chaldeans* (Chasdim), the *Hebrews* (Eber), the majority of the *Arabian* tribes, the *Syrians* (Aram) and the *Lydians* (Lud).

By far the largest amount of territory was occupied by the third family, that of *Japheth*. From him sprang, according to the Old Testament, the *Cimmerians* (Gomer), the *Armenians* (Thogarma), the *Matieni* (Magog), the *Medes* (Madai), the *Tibareni* (Tubal), the *Moschi* (Mesecb), the *Thracians* (Thiras), the *Greeks* (Javan) and the inhabitants of Southern Spain (Tarshish). This family generally corresponds with the group of the Indo-Germanic languages, which, however, includes besides, a number of other nations, not mentioned in the above genealogic table, viz: the *Persians*, the *Arians*, the *Bactrians*, the *Indians* of Northern India, and finally the *Germans*, who appear only shortly before, and the *Sclavonians* who do not appear till after the beginning of the Christian era.

Egypt, belonging to the family of Ham, is the most ancient state in history we know. Her kings are counted 6000 years before Chr.; her inscriptions go back as far as the 23^d century B. C. Under Rhamses II, or Sesostris (1394 — 1328) she undertook the conquest of Aethiopia, where Aegyptian monuments are found as far south as Barkal.

The *Assyrian Empire* is of a somewhat later date. Its founder *Ninus* (about 1250) is said to have conquered all Asia, from the Aegean Sea to Bactria and India, and even Egypt herself. But the fact of the Assyrians not being mentioned by Homer and the statement of the Old Testament, which confines the foundations of Nimrod in Assur to Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah and Resen, render those accounts rather doubtful. We have more reliable information about the *second Assyrian Empire*. King Phul in 770, first waged war against Israel and Tiglath Pileser, about 740, carried the Syrians from Damascus into captivity to Kir (on the river Cyrus) and the Reubenites, the Gadites and half the tribe of Manasseh to Hala, Habor, Hara and the river Gozan. Salmanassar, again in 722, conquered Samaria and transported the inhabitants to Hala, Habor, the river Gozan and the towns of the Medes, placing at the same time in the lands of the Israelites, heathen men from Babel, Cutha (Susa?), Hemath and Sepharvaim. In like manner, his successor Sennacherib carried away people from Upper Asia to Tarsus and Anchialus in Cilicia. The cities supposed to have been founded by Semiramis, Melitene, Zela, Tyana (the last, as well as Tarsus, being situated on the southern, the former on the northern road of communication between Asia Minor and Upper Asia) may belong to the same period.

Soon after the Assyrian Empire fell into decline. The vassal-states of Media and Babylonia revolted and having destroyed Nineveh towards the end of the 7th century, divided between them the possessions of their former masters and the sovereignty of Asia.

The *Babylonian Empire*, being ruled over by kings of the Chaldaean race, was but slightly connected with the Assyrian Empire after the first hundred years and in 627 became quite independent. It reached its culminating point under Nebuchadnezzar, who in 588 conquered the kingdom of Judah, as well as the Ammonites, Moabites and Phoenicians and in 583 even Egypt, which, however, did not long remain subject to Babylonian rule.

The *Empire of the Medes* commenced

in 710. Its second king, Phraortes (657—635) conquered the Persians, the third, Cyaxares (635—595) Nineveh. Under him the Empire extended as far as the river Halys.

Among the other nations and states, which flourished simultaneously with the Empires of the Medes and the Babylonians, there deserve to be mentioned the *Lydians*, whose kingdom (727—557) being governed by the dynasty of the Mermnades, extended under Croesus (571—557) their last king, as far as the river Halys; and the *Cilicians*, who were governed by kings of their own.

III.

All these kingdoms became part of the *Persian Empire*, which already under Cyrus (560—529) extended as far as the Araxes (later called the Jaxartes) and the Aegean sea. Cambyses (529—522) added Cyprus, Aegypt and Cyrene; Darius (522—485) a portion of Thrace.

His reign and that of his successor Xerxes (485—465) embrace the most flourishing times of the Persian Empire, as represented in Map III. The Roman numbers inserted in this map mark the taxation districts, as specified by Herodotus.

IV. V.

In consequence of the disastrous wars against Greece, the supremacy of the Persian Empire ceased and Greece began to occupy the foreground of History. This period has, therefore, been chosen for the delineation of that country and the Greek colonies on the shores of the Aegean sea.

VI. VII.

A new insight into the internal condition of the Persian Empire is obtained by the *Expedition of the Ten thousand Greeks*, described by Xenophon. It may here be noted that the name of *Mesopotamia* first occurs in the historians of the time of Alexander the Great, Xenophon putting *Syria* and *Arabia* instead. The country of *Media*, which he places in the North of the Phyeus, recalls the former rule of the Medes in those parts.

The wars of the Greeks with the Western Satraps of the great king were brought to a close by the peace of Antalcidas (387) which again handed over the Greeks in Asia minor to Persian rule.

It was reserved for the *Macedonian Empire* to bring the National enemy into subjection. Taking its rise from an insignificant race of mountaineers, that Empire, through the discord reigning among the Greeks and the weakness of the small chieftains of Thrace, spread under Philip (360—336) into Thrace and Illyria and in reality swayed the destinies of Greece. Alexander (336—323) subjugated the larger portion of the Persian Empire — excepting the provinces bordering on the Black Sea — and even penetrated beyond its frontier, to the river Hyphasis.

Celtic tribes at that time invaded the countries on the Drave and Save. They there waged war against the Autariatae and sent an embassy to Alexander, whilst he was in the country of the Getae. The *Triballi*, who at Herodotus' time, lived in the country now called Servia, and who for sometime have been looked upon as being the forefathers of the Servian race, were then settled between the Ister and Haemus, the Getae to the North of the Ister. On the Cimmerian Bosphorus arose the small *Regnum Bosporanum*, having Panticapaeum for its capital.

In the South of the Peninsula of the Appenines the *tyrants of Syracuse*, who also founded some colonies on the coasts of the Jonian sea, were powerful at that time. Concerning the condition of the rest of the Peninsula, see the explanations added to Nos IX—XI.

VIII.

Alexander's Empire remained united for a short time only after his death and soon became an object of contention for the ambition of his successors.

Among the latter the family of the *Ptolemies*, isolated as Egypt was from the rest of the Empire, held the safest position, and, in fact, was the only one which maintained its dominion for centuries after Alexanders death. The first Ptolemy (323—284) subjugated Cyrenaica (which, however, again asserted its independence; 312—247) Cyprus, Coele-syria and Phoenicia; while his successor not only occupied the most important seaports on the southern and western coasts of Asia minor and the Cyclades, but also founded a line of factories and stations for elephant hunting along the western coast of the Red Sea. The dis-

covery of the periodical regularity of the Monsoons, gave a fresh impetus to the trade with Arabia and India, and Alexandria became, what formerly Babylon and the Phœnician cities had been, the Emporium of commerce between the East and the West.

Of the remaining satraps, *Antigonus* was the first to acquire for himself a great dominion, after he had overcome *Eumenes* (315); but as early as 312 *Seleucus* began to drive him from Upper Asia and Mesopotamia and, allied with *Lysimachus*, ultimately deprived him of all power, by the battle of *Ipsus* (301). The allies thereupon, divided his territories between themselves, when *Seleucus'* kingdom extended from the *Hindukush* to the Mediterranean. In 282, having vanquished *Lysimachus* at *Corupedium* (the site of which is unknown), *Seleucus* added the kingdom of the latter to his own, thus uniting under his sceptre the greater portion of the monarchy of *Alexander the Great*.

From this wide-spread territory the distant lands in the East were the first to separate themselves. Soon after *Alexanders'* death his Indian conquests, having seceded from the Empire, were joined to the newly-formed kingdom of *Sandracottus*, king of the *Prasii* (315—292), which stretched from the mouth of the *Ganges* to the *Indus* and from the *Emodus* (*Himālaya*) to the *Vindius* (*Vindhja*); and to this potentate *Seleucus* was also compelled to cede that portion of his Empire extending along the banks of the *Indus*. Towards the middle of the third century B. C. *Bactria* and *Sogdiana* seceded and soon after the *Parthians*, whose increasing power at last confined the *Seleucidan* rulers to Western Asia.

IX. X. XI.

At the time of the great Empires of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, no great states had arisen in the Peninsula of the Appenines, nor in the plains watered by the *Po*.

Besides the *Ligurians*, who inhabited the country between the *Macra* and the *Rhodanus* (*Rhone*), and the *Veneti*, who belonged to the *Illyrian* tribes, which spread far into the interior of the Peninsula of the *Balkan*, three native groups of tribes, kindred in language and descent,

but politically subdivided into many various communities were settled in Italy.

The first and smallest of these groups was formed by the *Iapyges*.

The second embraced the *Siculi*, both of the island and of the continent, the *Oenotri*, the *Opici* (*Obsci* or *Osci*), the *Sabellian* tribes, including the *Sabini*, *Picentes*, *Vestini*, *Hernici*, *Marsi*, *Peligni*, and *Marrucini*; the *Umbri*, the *Folseï* and the *Latini*. On the confines of the last mentioned and of the third group sprang up the power of *Rome*; the environs of which, as far as they occur in the earliest period of its history, are shown in the map of *Latium*, No. IX.

The third group was formed by the *Etrusci*, who are also called, by their national name, *Rasene*, or by their Greek appellation, *Tyrrheni*. The Confederation or Union of their Twelve cities, between the Appenines and the *Tiber*, flourished preeminently both in point of power and civilization, beyond any other of the native states, and from their supremacy at sea the *Mare Infernum* was also called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. They owned the whole of the island of *Elba* (*Aethalia*) and a portion of *Corsica*. Two other Etruscan confederations existed in the valley of the *Po*, where *Felsina* (*Bononia*), *Mantua* and *Melpum*, were numbered with their cities; and on the most fertile portion of the coast of *Opicia*, where the *Etruscans*, about 800 B. C. founded *Vulturnum* (*Capua*) and possessed *Nola*.

In the southern portion of the Peninsula and in *Sicily* foreign nations were then dominant. What territories beyond the entire coast of *Sicily*, may in the earliest times have belonged to the *Phœnicians* and more particularly to the *Carthaginians*, can only be conjectured from a few vestiges that have remained. At all events they had soon to give way before *Greek* immigrants. The first settlement of the latter, *Cumae*, in *Opicia* (founded in the 10th century), indeed, remained an isolated possession for a long time. However, from the eighth century, at a time when the *Phœnicians* were at war at home with *Assyrians*, numerous *Greek* colonies were founded in Southern Italy and the *Carthaginians* confined to *Motye*, *Solus* and *Panormus*.

The most flourishing of these *Greek* cities were *Sybaris*, which at the time of its destruction by the people of *Croton* (510 B. C.) had 100000 inhabitants and

ruled four neighbouring tribes and twenty-five towns; *Agrirentum*, which a century later counted 200000 men, and *Syracuse*.

After the unsuccessful Sicilian expedition of the Athenians, the power of the Carthaginians again spread in Sicily. As early as 409 they conquered the cities of Selinus and Himera, in 405 Agrirentum and in 404 Gela and Camarina, all of which towns as well as the Sicani were ceded to them by the peace of the last named year. In the year 387 they had established themselves eastwards as far as the river Halycus, which the treaties of 340 and 314 acknowledged as the boundary of their rule. Before the outbreak of the first Punic war they were masters of all Sicily, with the exception of Messina and the kingdom of Syracuse, which at that period was confined to Syracuse, Acrae, Leontini, Megara, Helorus, Netum and Tauromenium. *Sardinia* had become subject to Carthage as early as 500.

Carthage, consequently, was mistress of the Sea to the west of Italy. For the Etruscans, at that time hard pressed on the Tiber by the Romans (capture of Fidenae 438, of Veji 396), on the Volturno by the Samnites, and on the Po by the Gauls, were no longer able to dispute its sovereignty with them.

As the Romans and the Gauls enter upon the scene, a new period in the history of ancient Italy is ushered in.

The Gauls were immigrants from central and southern France, who, according to some accounts, crossed the Alps during the reigns of the latter kings of Rome, according to others just previous to their taking Melpum (396, the year of the capture of Veji) and having founded Mediolanum, Comum, Brixia, Verona, Tridentum and Vicentia and confined the Tyrrhenians in that region to the country round Mantua and Adria (which, however, as well as Ancon, was soon after colonized by the Syracusans), troubled the peninsula, during the whole of the fourth century, by their hostile incursions. Their chief tribes were the *Insubres*, *Cenomani*, *Boii*, *Lingones* and the *Senones*. They stretched southwards along the shores of the Adriatic to the river Aesis (Esino). It is not exactly known what was the boundary line between them and the Ligurians; but a large portion of the Ligurian tribes seem to have been subject to them, particularly those south of the Apennines, which formerly had obeyed

the Etruscans and amongst whose cities was at that time Luca and probably Pisae too.

Almost simultaneously with these Gallic settlements, settlements of the Sabellian tribes had taken place, which changed the face of Southern Italy.

The date of the „sacred springs” of the Sabelli, by means of which the colony of the *Samnites* was founded in the country of the Osci, is involved in uncertainty. But at all events the Samnites were still but a young people when emigrants from amongst them seized upon the Greek settlement of Cumae (428) and upon the Etrusco-Oscan city of Vulturum (423) and by subjugating nearly all the Etruscan cities in Opicia, gave rise to the community of the *Campani*. In like manner and about the same time, the Samnites founded the community of the *Lucani*, by overpowering the Oenotri; whilst again an offshot of the Lucani were the *Bruttii*, who originally were serfs of the Lucani. Even in Apulia and in that part of the country of the Volsci which was watered by the Liris, the Samnites possessed, at times, isolated tracts of land (see Map IV); indeed they were in those days the most powerful nation in the Peninsula.

Many of the Greek colonies became subject to the Lucani and the Bruttii.

The settlement of the *Picentini* to the South of the Campani belongs to the third century B. C.

The adoption of the general name of *Italia* for the whole of the Peninsula was gradual. Originally confined to the insignificant portion of the southernmost coast, held by the Oenotri, at the time of Cato and Polybius it extended to the foot of the Alps; but in official language neither Rome (Urbs) nor Gallia Cisalpina, which, then however, only reached to the Rubicon, were included in the general denomination. With respect to the latter, this did not take place till after the war of the Marsi, when the rights of Roman citizenship were granted to Gallia cispadana, and till the year 49, when the same were extended by Caesar to Gallia transpadana. Under the Empire, in its early existence, a portion of the Alpine countries, conquered at that time, were added to Italia and in the west the boundaries were extended to the river Varus, in the east from Tergeste and the Formio to the Arsia.

Rome, when surrounded by the walls

of Tarquinius Priscus and Servius Tullius, was about equal in circumference to Athens. In the plan of the City (N^{ro} IX) those localities which are of a date subsequent to the second Punic war, are distinguished by faint lines and letters.

XII. XIII.

In the year 265 B. C. the Romans were masters of the whole of Italy, excepting Gallia Cisalpina. During the first Punic war they acquired the Carthaginian portion of Sicily, their first *province*, properly speaking; as well as the islands between Sicily and Italy. To these transmarine possessions they added in 238 *Sardinia* and *Corsica* and in 219 *Pharus*, *Issa*, *Coreyra*, *Apollonia*, *Dyrrachium*, and the territory of the *Atintanes*. They also, at various times defeated the Gauls of *Gallia Cisalpina* and founded amongst them the two colonies of *Placentia* and *Cremona*.

Such was the power of the Romans when the second Punic war gave rise to greater complications, which, being no longer confined to single states, as before, brought all the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean into general collision, till at the time of Augustus they had all become subject to Rome.

The most important changes brought about by these events, down to the period just named, were as follows:

The kingdom of Syracuse was united to the province of Sicily (210).

Carthage lost through Hannibal's wars all her Spanish possessions (the Roman provinces *Hispania citerior* and *Hispania ulterior*, the latter of which, since Caesar's time, was subdivided into *Baetica* and *Lusitania*; the *Baleares* were not conquered by Rome, till 123) and received as a dangerous neighbour Massinissa, the Numidian prince of the Massyli, on whom Rome conferred the larger portion of the territories of the Massaelyi and who continually encroached on the possessions of the Carthaginians. In this he was supported by the Romans, who at last conquered the rest of the Carthaginian territory in 146. (Province of *Africa*).

After the fall of Carthage, however, Rome favoured the dynasty of the *Mauri* (that of Bocchus) against that of Massinissa. Having vanquished Jugurtha (104), she gave to Bocchus the territory of Iol and Saldæ to which in 46 was added

another portion of the Numidian kingdom, thence to the river Ampsaga; whilst the remainder was erected into a province (*Numidia*).

The *Ptolemies* surrendered (201—200) the Cyclades, the Thracian Chersonesus and their possessions on the western coast of Asia minor to Philip of Macedonia and (198—197) Palestine, Coelesyria and the towns on the Southern coast of Asia minor to Antiochus of Syria. In 117 *Cyrene* and, in 114 Cyprus, made themselves independent, after which the former was bequeathed to Rome in 97, the latter converted into a Roman province, 58—56.

The kingdom of the *Seleucides*, to which besides Palestine, Coelesyria and the southern coast of Asia minor, Antiochus had reunited Media and Parthyene, was confined by the Romans within its frontiers on the other side of Mount Taurus and fell shortly afterwards, when the Parthians by taking Babylonia (130) extended their power in the East, whilst in the West the Jews (167), Osroene and Commagene (134) and about the same time a number of small Arabic princes (in Chalcis, Hemesa and Palmyra etc.) achieved their independence. Tigranes of Armenia finally conquered the rest of the kingdom, in 80. After his fall (64) Cilicia and Syria became Roman provinces. In the latter was included Judæa, which, however, since 38 B. C. was governed by princes of its own, under Roman protection.

Macedonia (197 B. C.) lost all her possessions in Greece, Thrace, Asia minor and on the shores of the Aegean, besides Orestis, Lychnidus and the country of the Parthini. In the year 168 the Macedonian Empire was dissolved into four „districts” and in 148 it became a Roman province, with which Apollonia, Dyrrachium and some of the older Roman possessions, as well as Thessaly, were united.

The *Grecian* states are marked in the map by different colours, according to the party which they followed (the Macedonian or the Roman) down to the end of the second Macedonian war (since 148 provincia *Achaia*).

Bithynia, in 201, acquired the Greek towns on the neighbouring coast. She lost Phrygia Epictetus and fell by inheritance to Rome in 74 B. C. (Province of *Pontus et Bithynia*).

The kingdom of *Pergamus* obtained (189—188) by arrangement, from Rome,

Asia on this side of Mount Taurus and the river Maeander, Telmissus and Pamphylia from the lands of Antiochus and Phrygia Epictetus from Bithynia. It came by inheritance to Rome in 133, when the larger portion of it was organised as the province of *Asia*, while the European possessions were added to the province of *Macedonia*.

Rhodus received (189) from the Romans Caria to the Maeander and Lycia (without Telmissus), both of which however became independent in 169.

Pontus, in 182, acquired Sinope and under Mithridates (123—63) Amastris, Heraclea, Armenia minor, the Regnum Bosporanum, Chersonesus and for a short time the greater part of Asia minor. After the fall of Mithridates (63) the western portion of Pontus together with Bithynia were transformed into a Roman province, and the Eastern portion given up to various dynasties.

Of the dynasties, in part subject to the kingdom of the Seleucides, which became independent in 189, the rulers of Cappadocia (in 129) received Lycaonia and a portion of Cilicia, i. e. those tracts of Asia minor which on the map are marked out as robbers' territory; 68 Tomisa, 64 Castabala and Cybistra. The two States of *Armenia Maior*, that of *Sophene* and that about *Artaxata* extended towards the North and East, independent of one another, till they were united by Tigranes the Great, who also added *Gordyene*, as a vassal state, to his kingdom.

Illyria, in 196, was enlarged by portions of Macedonia and broken up into three „departments". That portion of Illyria which submitted to Roman rule, was governed together with Gallia Cisalpina and it was only at the time of Caesar that Illyricum appeared as a separate province.

Among the northern nations the *Gauls* still played a prominent part, though the *Senones* had been annihilated in Italy by the Romans, as early as 285 and the *Boii* expelled in 191. In the Alps and to the north of them, from the Rhine and Maine to Thrace, dwell a number of Gallic tribes (the *Helvetii*, the *Boii*, the *Taurisci* or *Norii* and the *Scordisci*) and even in Asia minor there existed Gallic settlements (Galatia) since 275. However, the days of Gallic supremacy were passed. Gallia Cisalpina became a Roman province soon after the wars of Hannibal; *Gallia Narbonensis* in 121. In the north the

Germani were beginning to dislodge the Celts from the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. The *Bastarni*, who appeared about 250 on the lower Danube, were one of those advancing tribes of Germans. In Belgica many Germans became settlers and the Helvetians had to cede to the *Marcomani* the country between the Maine and the Lake of Constance. With the expeditions of the *Cimbri* and *Teutones* (113—104) and the advance of *Ariovistus* (58) these migrations seemed to assume a more threatening aspect. They were, however, put a stop to by *Marius*, who defeated the Cimbri and Teutones, and by *Caesar*, who conquered Ariovistus and also subjugated Gaul as far as the Rhine. About the same time the Boii and the Taurisci were overcome by the Dacians.

XIV.

This map is entirely devoted to Caesar's expeditions in *Gallia Transalpina* (58—49).

It has been compiled from the great general's own narrative and contains only the names of places mentioned by him or by the historians of his campaigns.

The confederations of the Gallic tribes are marked by distinct colouring.

The *Aquitani*, being of Spanish origin and having on that account received aid from the *Hispani*, in the year 56, have been distinguished by the same colour as the latter, in No. XII.

However, the provinces acquired by Caesar did not form a contiguous whole; for the Ligures in the Maritime Alps, the Caturiges, the Garoceli, the Salassi and other tribes in the Gallic and Rhaetian Alps, stretching as far as Illyricum, continued either entirely or very nearly independent, during his time.

XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII.

When *Octavianus* had become sole master of the Roman Empire, he (in 27 B. C.) divided the provinces in such a manner that those which could be governed with but little difficulty, were entrusted to the Senate and People, whilst he retained in his own hands those which required a stronger military power for their government. This division, which afterwards was altered in some points, is given in Map XVI.

It was then that the portions of

Gaul conquered by Caesar, were subdivided into the three provinces of *Aquitania*, *Lugdunensis* and *Belgica*. To the latter belonged also, under governors of their own, Germania superior and inferior.

Previous to these arrangements Augustus had incorporated with the Roman Empire:

B. C. 34. Dalmatia and Pannonia, which, having been subjugated once before, were added to the Province of Illyricum;

30. Aegyptus, which was made a province;

29. the Cantrabri, the Vaccaei and Astures, added to the Province of Hispania Citerior and

29. Moesia, to the Province of Macedonia.

After this the following changes took place:

Under *Augustus*:

B. C. 25. The Salassi were conquered;

25. the provinces of Galatia and Pamphylia formed of the kingdom of Amyntas;

24. Numidia (Africa nova) joined to the province of Africa;

16. the Cammuni and the Venii in the Rhaetian Alps subjugated;

15. Raetia and Noricum formed into provinces;

14. the Ligures in the Maritime Alps subjugated;

7. Paphlagonia united to Galatia;

6. Moesia separated from Macedonia.

A. D. 6. Judaea made over to a Procurator;

10. Pannonia separated from Illyricum.

Under *Tiberius* (14—37 A. D.):

17. Cappadocia made over to a Procurator, under the Legate of Syria.

Under *Caligula* (37—41):

40. Caesariensis and Tingitana made provinces, after the death of king Ptolemy of Mauretania.

Under *Claudius* (41—54):

41. Judaea, given to king Agrippa I;

43. Lycia, which however soon regained its independence, united to Pamphylia;

44. the kingdom of Agrippa I made over to a Procurator, under the Legate of Syria;

A. D. 45. the southern part of Britannia conquered;

46. Thrace, the southern coast of which had been under Roman rule for some time before, made a province;

48. Abila Lysaniae added to the Province of Syria;

50. Ituraea, in the Libanon, added to the Province of Syria.

Under *Nero* (54—68):

55. Syria and Cappadocia made separate provinces (though not definitively till 66);

56. Tyrus united to Moesia;

63. the kingdom of Polemo (Zela, Neocaesarea, Polemonium) formed into a province (Pontus Polemoniachus);

67. the Cottian Alps made a province.

Under *Vespasian* (69—79):

69. Judaea made a separate province;

71. Commagene added to Syria;

73. Cilicia, under the preceding Emperors part of the province of Syria, made a separate province;

73. Lycia united to Pamphylia;

78—84. Northern Britannia conquered as far as the Clota and Bodotria;

the *provincia insularum* formed of Rhodus, Samos and other Greek islands.

Armenia minor and Pontus Cappadocius (Trapezus) added to the Province of Cappadocia.

Under *Domitian* (81—96):

92. Chalcis on the Libanon added to the Province of Syria;

Germania superior (prov. Belgica) extended as far as the Devil's Dyke (Agri decumates).

Under *Trajan* (98—117):

105. Arabia Petraea conquered (prov. Arabia);

105. Damascus added to the Province of Syria;

106. Dacia made a province;

114. Armenia maior made a province; Moesia subdivided into Moesia superior and inferior, and Pannonia into Pannonia superior and inferior.

Under *Hadrian* (117—138):

117. Armenia maior abandoned;

Britannia, on the other side of

the *muris Hadriani* (Picts' wall) abandoned;

Palmyra added to the Province of Syria;

Galaeia and Asturia separated from Tarraconensis and made a province of its own.

Under *Antoninus Pius* (138—161):
Britannia conquered as far as the *vallum Antonini* (Graham's Dyke).

Under *M. Aurelius* (161—180):
Mesopotamia reconquered.

Under *Severus* (193—211):

197. Britannia subdivided into Britannia superior and inferior;
Syria subdivided into Syria Coele and Syria Phoenice.

Of the countries of this period, *Judaea* first of all required a separate map (N^o XV), besides *Italia* (No. XVII) and *Germania* and *Britannia* (No. XVIII).

Italy, owing to the desolation which its southern portion had suffered during the last hundred years of the Republic; to the rise of the cities in the valley of the Po, consequent upon her new intercourse with Gallia Transalpina, Germania, Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia, and Illyricum, to Augustus' division of the Empire into eleven *Regiones* and to the laying down of new military roads, makes a very different figure in the map of this period to that of an earlier date. Even more remarkable is the difference between the Republican city of *Rome* and the capital of the Emperors. When Augustus (7 B. C.) divided the city into fourteen *Regiones*, her boundaries already stretched far beyond the walls of Servius Tullius; but it was not till the reign of Aurelian that this overgrown city was encompassed by a new wall. In the plan of Rome the extensions which are of later date than the reign of Nero, are distinguished by faint lines and letters of like character.

In *Germania*, in consequence of the wars carried on with the Germanic races since the death of Caesar, many alterations are to be noted, particularly on the banks of the Rhine. As early as 38 B. C. Agrippa had transported the *Ubii* to the left bank of the river and in the year 8 B. C. Tiberius placed 40000 *Sicambri* or *Sigambri* (Gugerni) on the same bank. The *Batavi* continued to form a part of the Empire after the battle in the Teutoburg forest, but without paying a tribute. From the upper Rhine the *Mar-*

comani had migrated to Boihemum, on of the former settlements of the Boii, and there founded a kingdom.

To the east of the *Germani*, since the times of Caesar, the *Iazyges* (Sarmatae) had settled in the plains between the Danube and the Theiss. The *Gothini* of Tacitus appear to be identical with the Volcae Tectosages of Caesar.

The *third century* forms the turning-point in the history of Imperial Rome. In the East the *New-Persian* kingdom replaced the Parthian, 226 A. D. In *Germania* arose the confederations of the *Alamanni*, the *Franks* and the *Saxons*. The Goths took possession of the countries on the Danube and the Pontus Euxinus and compelled Aurelian to cede to them the province of *Dacia*. Soon after the Empire also lost the *Agri decumates*, to the Germans.

Since the times of Diocletian and Constantine, the provinces of the Empire are found united into dioceses and several dioceses placed under one Praetorian Praefect, in the following manner:

A. Under the *Praefect of the East* (per Orientem) were placed the dioceses:

1. Oriens,
2. Aegyptus,
3. Asiana,
4. Pontica,
5. Thracia.

B. Under the *Praefect of Illyricum*, the dioceses:

1. Macedonia,
2. Dacia.

C. Under the *Praefect of Italy*, the dioceses:

1. Italia,
2. Illyricum,
3. Africa.

D. Under the *Praefect of the Gauls* (Galliarum) the dioceses:

1. Hispaniae,
2. Galliae,
3. Britanniae.

Besides, *Rome* as well as *Constantinople* had each their own Praetorian Praefect.

The Provinces were placed under the civil government of a Rector provincial and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of an Archbishop (Metropolitan), who had each their seat in the Metropolis.

The dioceses are distinguished by underlaid colouring in the map; but the space would not admit of the provinces being marked down as well.

The Praefecturae of the East and Il-

lyricum, together with Constantinople, formed afterwards the *Eastern Empire*; those of Italy and the Gauls, together with Rome, the *Western Empire*. Both Empires were not again united after the death of Theodosius, 395 A. D.

In conclusion we will point out the most important changes which the outlines, elevations and river-courses of the countries famous in Ancient History have undergone, both in the ancient times and afterwards, through volcanic eruptions and the alluvia of seas or rivers.

In *Egypt*, Lake Moeris was filled with mud as early as the first century A. D.

In *Asia* the *Euphrates* had its own outlet into the Erythraean Lea, as well as the Tigris, till the first century A. D. In the same manner the *Cyprus* and *Arares* flowed separately into the Caspian; no junction between the two being mentioned before the second century A. D.; while at present the *Cyprus* has no mouth of its own. The *Oxus*, whose name first appears at the time of Alexander the Great, in ancient times flowed into the Caspian, instead into Lake Aral, which is not at all mentioned by the Ancients. The alluvions of the Maeander were so considerable, that in the beginning of the Christian era the island of *Lade*, which was known in the Persian wars, had been joined to the Continent; those of the *Scamander* have filled up an extensive bay.

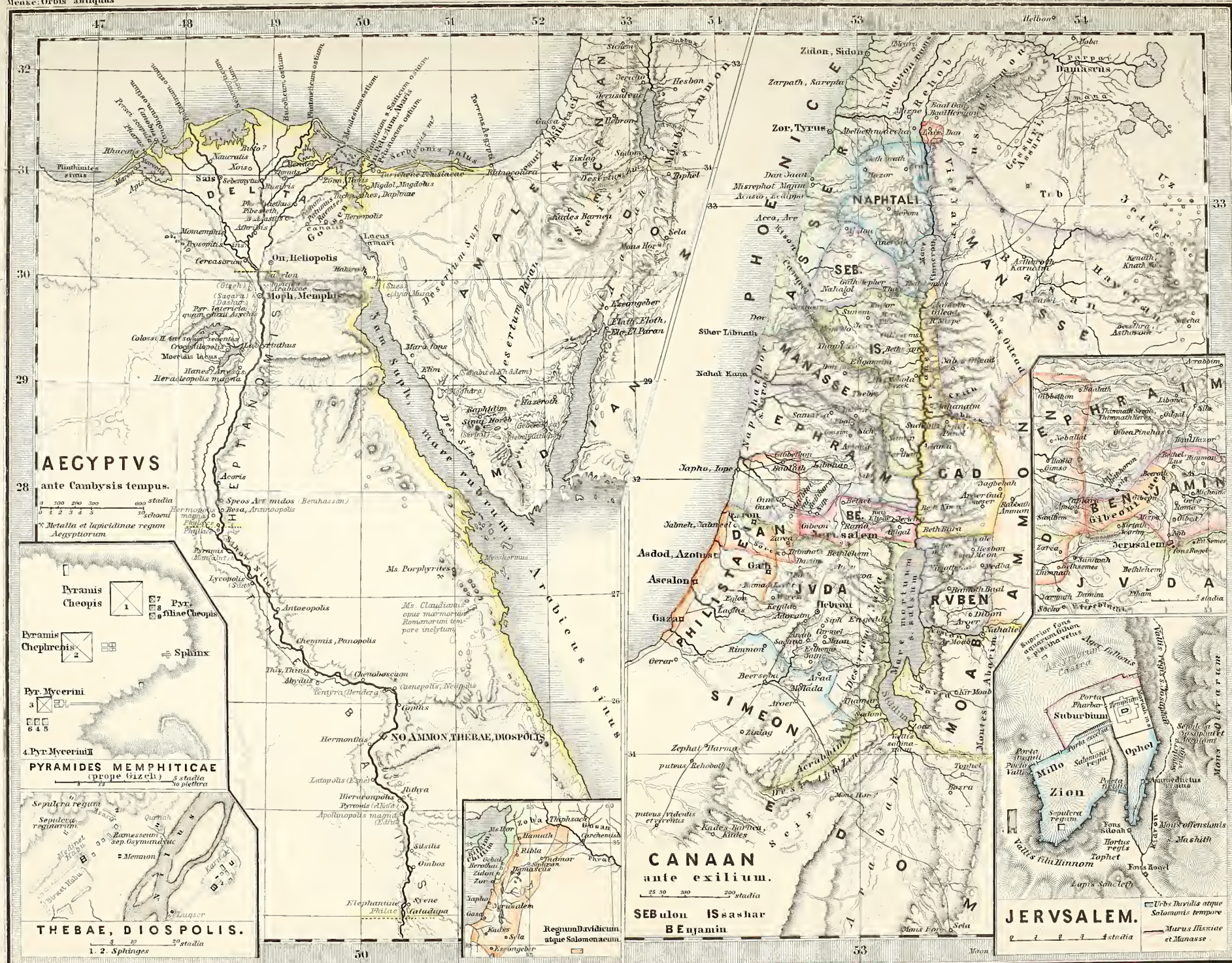
In *Greece* an earthquake severed the island of *Atalanta* from the Continent of Loeris, 424 B. C. In 377 B. C. the town of *Helice* was engulfed by the sea. In the bay formed by the crater-like edge of the Island of *Thera*, there arose the island of *Hiera*, 197 B. C., the island of *Thia*, 46 A. D. and a third island, 1707 A. D. Alluvial soil was formed on the *Achelous* and at Thermopylae.

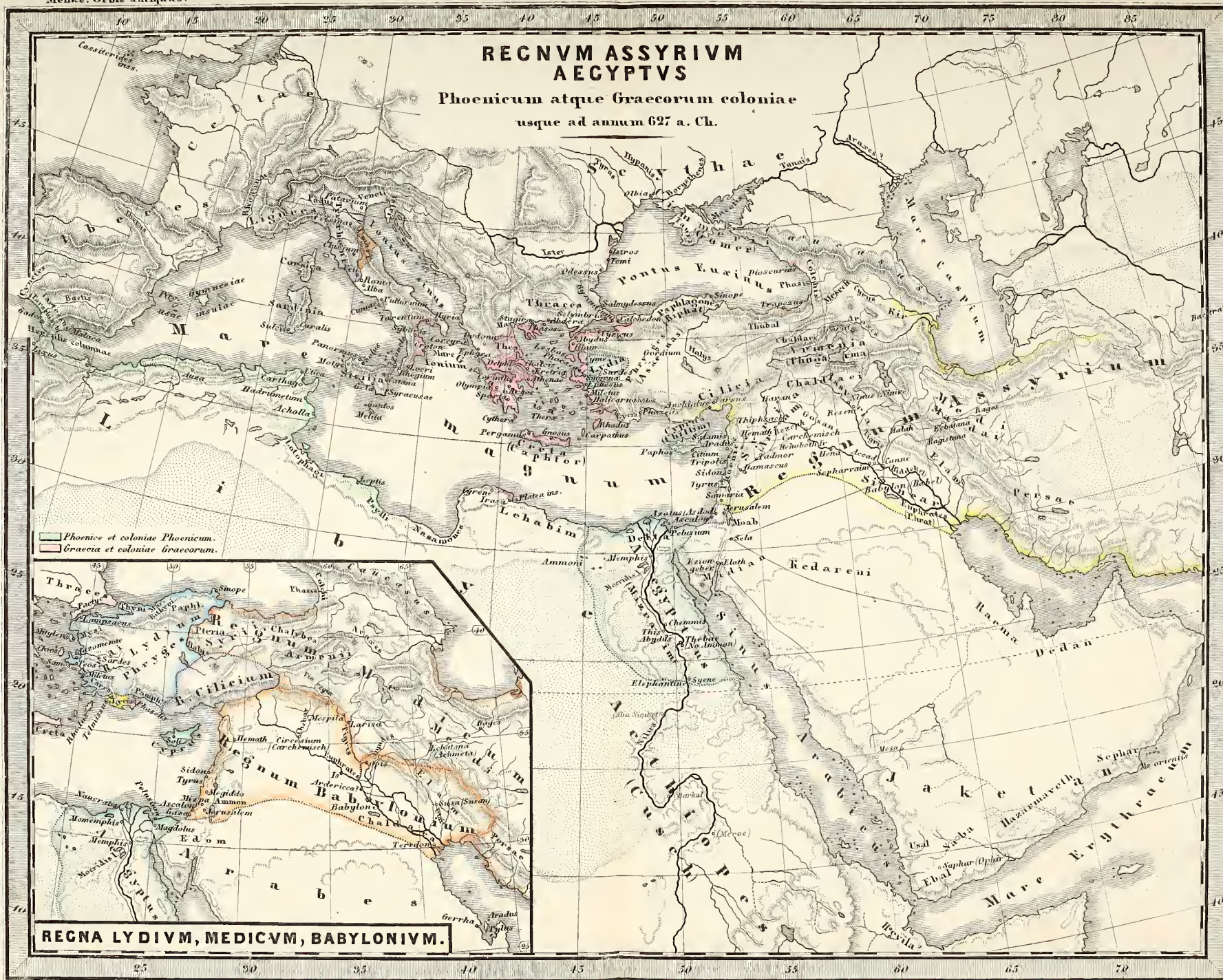
In *Italy*, since the first well known eruption of Vesuvius, which (79 A. D.), destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii and moved the neighbouring line of coast further out into the sea, the volcanic

forces have been particularly active on the Coast of Campania, where, 1538 A. D., they raised the *Monte nuovo*, in consequence of which a portion of the Lucrine lake disappeared. The country situated near the mouth of the *Po*, has on the other hand, been much changed by alluvions. The water of this river contains more solid matter than that of the Nile and the Ganges. This explains the extraordinary enlargement of its Delta since the ancient times, the continually increasing elevation of its bed, and the terrible inundations, caused from time to time, by its waters breaking through the dykes hemming them in. Through one of these irruptions, in the year 1152 A. D., was formed the present principal outlet, the main body of water having till then flowed into the sea further south. The *Tiber*, too, which previous to the river-works of Imperial Rome flowed undivided into the sea, has deposited a not inconsiderable extent of alluvial soil below Ostia, since the times of the kings. The *Auser*, till the 11th century, flowed into the Arnus near Pisa. The second mouth of the Tiber was only formed after Trajan's time.

C. Marius caused a new navigable mouth to be dug for the *Rhone*, the *fossa Mariana*, of which even now some traces have been left.

The Canal which Drusus (12 B. C.) caused to be constructed between the Rhine and the Yssel (*fossa Drusiana*, *Navalia*), gave the Rhine a new outlet through the *Lacus Flevo*, which at that time was still an inland lake and only became a gulf (Zuydersee) by the irruption of the sea in the 13th century. In like manner the *Dollart* and the *Jadebusen* were only formed in the 13th century, while the junction of the *Lymfjord* and the German Ocean did not take place before 1825. The mouths of the *Weser*, which formerly had a not inconsiderable Delta, were, during the 16th and 17th centuries, reduced to the one which that river has at present, the arms branching off towards the *Jadebusen* being closed up by dykes.







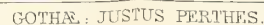








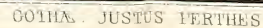




















MARIS INTERNI LITTORVM
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Milia pass. Rom. 50 100 200 300















IVDAEA, PHOENICE, COELESYRIA Christi et apostolorum tempore.

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♠ Coloniae

IVDAICUM MARE



Herodes M. rex 30 - 4 a. Ch. 20 - 1 a. Ch.

Herodes Antipas tetrarcha 1 a. Ch. - 39 p. Ch.

Archelaus ethnarcha 1 a. Ch. - 6 p. Ch.

Philipus tetrarcha 4 a. Ch. - 33 p. Ch.

Aristobulus

Agrippa I rex 37 - 44 39 - 41 41 - 44

Agrippa II rex 48 - 52 52 - 58

Herodes III rex 41 - 48

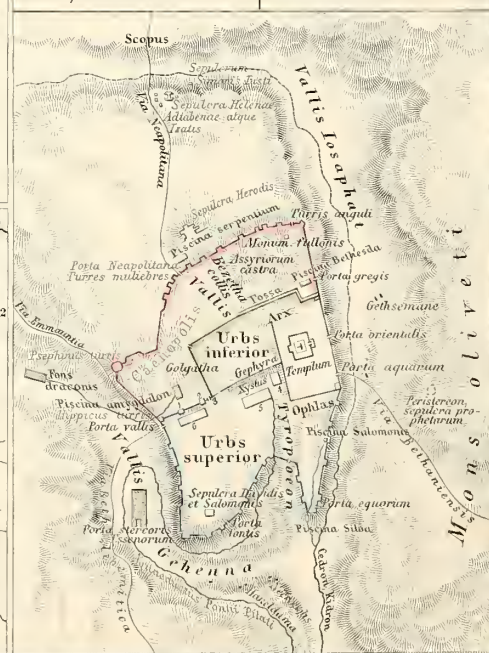
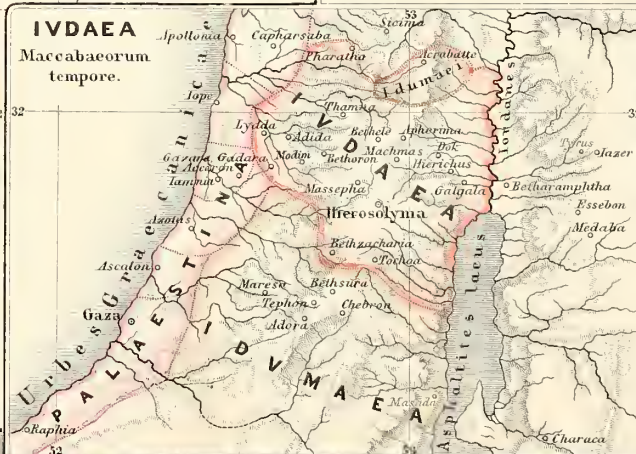
Salome 4 a. Ch. - 6 p. Ch.

HIEROSOLYMA.

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passus

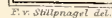
— Murus vetustissimus
— Murus secundus
— Murus tertius post Christi mortem exstructus
Arx = aera, baris, Antonia, praetorium

1 Phasaelus turris
2 Mariamne turris
3 Porta Gemath
4 Curia
5 Hasmonaeorum domus
6 Herodis domus









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